

House Amendment 8354

PAG LIN

1 1 Amend House File 2523, as amended, passed, and
1 2 reprinted by the House, as follows:
1 3 #1. Page 1, by inserting before line 1, the
1 4 following:
1 5 1 6 2003, is amended to read as follows:
1 7 3. Adopt, amend, or repeal ambient air quality
1 8 standards for the atmosphere of this state on the
1 9 basis of providing air quality necessary to protect
1 10 the public health and welfare and to reduce emissions
1 11 contributing to acid rain pursuant to Title IV of the
1 12 federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. However,
1 13 the commission shall not adopt, amend, or repeal an
1 14 ambient standard for which the United States
1 15 environmental protection agency has not promulgated a
1 16 standard.>
1 17 #2. Page 1, by striking lines 10 and 11, and
1 18 inserting the following: 1 19 not prohibit the commission from adopting ~~a~~ an
1 20 emission standard for a source or class.
1 21 #3. Page 1, line 32, by inserting before the word
1 22 the following: .
1 23 #4. Page 1, line 35, by striking the words 1 24 health> and inserting the following:
1 25 health>.
1 26 #5. Page 2, by striking lines 31 through 34 and
1 27 inserting the following:
1 28 #6. Page 3, line 28, by inserting after the word
1 29 the following: .
1 30 #7. Page 4, line 1, by inserting after the word
1 31 the following: .
1 32 #8. Page 4, by striking line 7 and inserting the
1 33 following: .
1 34 #9. By striking page 5, line 30, through page 7,
1 35 line 2, and inserting the following:
1 36 <____. a. The minimal risk levels for an airborne
1 37 pollutant that is hydrogen sulfide are as follows:
1 38 (1) The short-term minimal risk level is one of
1 39 the following:
1 40 (a) A concentration dose exceeding seventy parts
1 41 per billion for the duration of two consecutive valid
1 42 sampling weeks.
1 43 (b) A sum of the hourly average concentration
1 44 doses exceeding twenty-three and fifty-two hundredths
1 45 parts per million=hour for two consecutive valid
1 46 sampling weeks, reduced by seven hundredths parts per
1 47 million=hour for each hour for which there is no valid
1 48 hourly average.
1 49 (2) The long-term minimal risk level is one of the
1 50 following:
2 1 (a) A concentration dose exceeding thirty parts
2 2 per billion for the duration of twelve consecutive
2 3 valid sampling months.
2 4 (b) A sum of the hourly average concentration
2 5 doses exceeding two hundred sixty-two and eight
2 6 hundredths parts per million=hour for twelve
2 7 consecutive valid sampling months, reduced by three
2 8 hundredths parts per million=hour for each hour for
2 9 which there is no valid hourly average.
2 10 b. The minimal risk levels for an airborne
2 11 pollutant that is ammonia are as follows:
2 12 (1) The short-term minimal risk level is one of
2 13 the following:
2 14 (a) A concentration dose exceeding one thousand
2 15 seven hundred parts per billion for the duration of
2 16 two consecutive valid sampling weeks.
2 17 (b) A sum of the hourly average concentration
2 18 doses exceeding five hundred seventy-one and two=
2 19 tenths parts per million=hour for two consecutive
2 20 valid sampling weeks, reduced by one and seven-tenths
2 21 parts per million=hour for each hour for which there
2 22 is no valid hourly average.
2 23 (2) The long-term minimal risk level is one of the
2 24 following:
2 25 (a) A concentration dose exceeding three hundred
2 26 parts per billion for the duration of twelve
2 27 consecutive valid sampling months.
2 28 (b) A sum of the hourly average concentration

2 29 doses exceeding two thousand six hundred twenty=eight
2 30 parts per million=hour for each hour for which there
2 31 is no valid hourly average.
2 32 c. A valid sampling day, valid sampling week, and
2 33 valid sampling month for purposes of this subsection
2 34 shall be determined as provided in this paragraph.
2 35 Hourly averages must first be computed by averaging
2 36 all valid five=minute averages recorded by the data
2 37 acquisition system in that hour. An hourly average is
2 38 considered valid if at least forty=five minutes of
2 39 valid five=minute averages are recorded by the data
2 40 acquisition system. A sampling day consists of
2 41 twenty=four nonoverlapping hours beginning from
2 42 midnight on a given day to midnight on the following
2 43 day. A sampling day is considered valid if at least
2 44 eighteen hours of valid hourly averages have been
2 45 recorded at the monitoring location. To determine the
2 46 daily average, each of the valid hourly concentrations
2 47 associated with a sampling day shall be averaged and
2 48 truncated to one part per billion. A valid sampling
2 49 day shall be computed by averaging all valid hourly
2 50 averages recorded by the data acquisition system in
3 1 that sampling day. A valid sampling week consists of
3 2 at least six valid sampling days in a period of seven
3 3 consecutive days. A valid sampling month is a
3 4 calendar month in which at least seventy=five percent
3 5 of the days of the month are valid sampling days.>
3 6 #10. Page 7, line 13, by striking the word
3 7 and inserting the following: .
3 8 #11. Page 7, by striking lines 34 and 35 and
3 9 inserting the following: 3 10 pollutant, for a specific type or phase of animal
3 11 production system commonly used in this state and for
3 12 a specific type of manure storage or treatment system
3 13 commonly used at such animal production systems if all
3 14 of the>.
3 15 #12. Page 8, by striking lines 4 and 5 and
3 16 inserting the following: 3 17 phase of animal production system commonly used in
3 18 this state and that type of manure storage or
3 19 treatment system commonly used at such animal
3 20 production systems is present at separated locations
3 21 at levels>.
3 22 #13. Page 8, by striking lines 12 and 13 and
3 23 inserting the following: 3 24 from a specific type or phase of animal production
3 25 system commonly used in this state and a specific type
3 26 of manure storage or treatment system commonly used at
3 27 such animal production systems is present at>.
3 28 #14. Page 10, by striking line 3 and inserting the
3 29 following: 3 30 of the short=term minimal risk level for an airborne
3 31 pollutant that is hydrogen sulfide or ammonia, the
3 32 notice shall expire one hundred eighty days from the
3 33 date of its issuance. If the notice is for any other
3 34 violation of a minimal risk level or health effect
3 35 level for odor, the notice shall expire one year from
3 36 the date of its>.
3 37 #15. Page 10, by inserting after line 22 the
3 38 following:
3 39 <____. The governor shall appoint members to a
3 40 monitoring advisory committee to advise the department
3 41 on the monitoring of airborne pollutants that are
3 42 hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and odor as required by
3 43 this Act. Members shall not be representatives of the
3 44 department and must have expertise in data collection
3 45 and in the operation of equipment used for data
3 46 collection as required by this Act. The department
3 47 shall consult with members in a meeting which shall be
3 48 chaired by a person appointed by the governor. The
3 49 committee shall consult with the department regarding
3 50 monitoring as required by this section or rules
4 1 adopted pursuant to this section. The committee shall
4 2 evaluate and assess protocols for data collection,
4 3 data processing, and data retention as required by
4 4 this section. The committee shall also evaluate
4 5 instrument calibration procedures and instrument
4 6 siting procedures for objective data collection, and
4 7 oversee instrumentation evaluation for selection of
4 8 equipment.>
4 9 #16. By renumbering, relettering, or redesignating
4 10 and correcting internal references as necessary.
4 11 HF 2523.S
4 12 da/cc/26